

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DEARIE, J.

SERAFIN QUINONES

Plaintiff, COMPLAINT AND  
JURY DEMAND

-against-

CITY OF NEW YORK, POLICE OFFICER DEIRDRE  
DEFREITAS #29055, POLICE OFFICER VICTOR  
WHILCHEV #18512, POLICE OFFICER KENNETH  
AVILA, POLICE OFFICER KELLY JABOUI, AND  
JOHN DOE POLICE OFFICERS 1-2,

Defendants.

FEB -7 PM 2:08  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT  
OF NEW YORK

FILED  
CLERK

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This is a civil rights action in which plaintiff seeks relief through 42 U.S.C. §1983 for the violation of his Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights in addition to violations of the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.

2. The claim arises from a February 15, 2013 incident in which Officers of the New York City Police Department ("NYPD"), acting under color of state law, intentionally and willfully subjected plaintiff to, among other things, false arrest and excessive force.

3. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages (special, compensatory, and punitive) against defendants, as well as an award of costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURISDICTION

4. This action arises under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United

States Constitution and under 42 U.S.C. §1983 and §1988 and the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.

5. The jurisdiction of this court is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(3) and (4), 1367(a) and the doctrine of pendent jurisdiction.
6. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00 excluding interest and costs.

VENUE

7. Venue is laid within the Eastern District of New York in that Defendant City of New York is located within and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred within the boundaries of the Eastern District.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff resided at all times here relevant in Kings County, City and State of New York.

9. The City of New York (or “the City”) is a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant City, acting through the New York Police Department (or “NYPD”), was responsible for the policy, practice, supervision, implementation, and conduct of all NYPD matters and was responsible for the appointment, training, supervision, discipline and retention and conduct of all NYPD personnel. In addition, at all times here relevant, Defendant City was responsible for enforcing the rules of the NYPD, and for ensuring that the NYPD personnel obey the laws of the United States and the State of New York.

10. Defendant police officers were, at all times here relevant, police officers of the NYPD, and as such were acting in the capacity of agents, servants and employees of the City of New York. On information and belief, at all times relevant hereto, defendant

officers were involved in the decision to arrest plaintiff without probable cause or failed to intervene in the actions of their fellow officers when they observed them arresting plaintiff without probable cause and using excessive force. On information and belief, at all times relevant hereto, defendant officers were under the command of the Brooklyn South Narcotics Division and are sued in their individual capacity.

11. At all times here mentioned defendants were acting under color of state law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the City and State of New York.

#### FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

12. Mr. Quinones was driving with his wife on February 15, 2013 when he was pulled over by officers with the NYPD. The officers demanded to see the identification of each occupant of the car. After checking the identifications and asking several questions, plaintiff was issued a ticket for driving through a red light. Plaintiff and his wife then drove away.

13. Approximately one block later, in the vicinity of Albany Ave and Dean St, Brooklyn, N.Y., plaintiff noticed flashing lights some distance behind him. Plaintiff continued to drive a short distance until he realized that the officers were trying to pull him over again. Plaintiff stopped his car.

14. Several police officers, including the defendant officers, approached plaintiff's car with their guns drawn. Plaintiff was violently pulled from the driver's seat and assaulted by the officers. He was dragged, punched and kicked multiple times. He was struck several times with a police baton.

15. Plaintiff was taken to the precinct in handcuffs despite having committed no

crime. Eventually, plaintiff was taken to Kings County Hospital where he was diagnosed with a facial fracture, abrasions to his face, arm, upper lip and lower left back. After receiving treatment and pain medication, plaintiff was returned to the precinct.

16. Back at the precinct, plaintiff began to feel dizzy and collapsed into the bars of the jail cell. EMS returned to the precinct and transported him back to KCH. He was diagnosed with swelling to the top of his head.

17. Eventually, plaintiff was brought before a judge and learned he was being charged with Assault in the Second Degree and other related charges. Bail was set and plaintiff was sent to Riker's Island. Approximately four days later, his family was able to pay the bail and plaintiff was released.

18. Eleven months later, after many court appearances, all charges against plaintiff were dismissed and sealed.

19. After his arrest and the assault, plaintiff received extensive medical treatment for the injuries he sustained. Most significantly, he had to undergo surgery to place a metal plate in his eye area. The plate supports and reconstructs the orbital fracture caused by the defendants' assault.

20. At all times during the events described above, the defendant police officers were engaged in a joint venture and formed an agreement to violate plaintiff's rights. The individual officers assisted each other in performing the various actions described and lent their physical presence and support and the authority of their office to each other during said events. They failed to intervene in the obviously illegal actions of their fellow officers against plaintiff.

21. During all of the events above described, defendants acted maliciously and with

intent to injure plaintiff.

**DAMAGES**

22. As a direct and proximate result of the acts of defendants, plaintiff suffered the following injuries and damages:

- a. Violation of his rights pursuant to the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution to be free from an unreasonable search and seizure of their persons;
- b. Violation of his rights pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution to due process;
- c. Violation of his New York State Constitutional rights under Article 1, Section 12 to be free from an unreasonable search and seizure;
- d. Violation of his New York State Constitutional rights under Article 1, Section 6 to due process;
- e. Physical pain and suffering;
- f. Emotional trauma and suffering, including fear, embarrassment, humiliation, emotional distress, frustration, extreme inconvenience, anxiety;
- g. Loss of liberty.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

42 U.S.C. § 1983

23. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.
24. Defendants acted under color of law and conspired to deprive plaintiff of his civil, constitutional and statutory rights to be free from unreasonable search and seizure, excessive force and to due process of law pursuant to the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and are liable to plaintiff under 42 U.S.C.

§1983.

25. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of defendants' wrongful acts.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Municipal Liability 42 U.S.C. §1983

26. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

27. The City is liable for the damages suffered by plaintiff as a result of the conduct of their employees, agents, and servants, in that, after learning of their employees' violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights, they failed to remedy the wrong; they have created a policy or custom under which unconstitutional practices occurred and allowed such policies or customs to continue, and they have been grossly negligent in managing subordinates who caused the unlawful condition or event.

28. The City has been alerted to the regular use of excessive force and false arrests by its police officers, but has nevertheless exhibited deliberate indifference to such excessive force and false arrests; that deliberate indifference caused the violation of plaintiff's constitutional rights in this case.

29. The aforesaid event was not an isolated incident. The City has been aware for some time, from lawsuits, notices of claim, complaints filed with the Civilian Complaint Review Board, and judicial rulings suppressing evidence and finding officers incredible as a matter of law, that a disturbing number of his police officers use excessive force, unlawfully search and seize citizens, bring charges against citizens with no legal basis, perjure themselves in charging instruments and testimony, and fail to intervene in and report the obviously illegal actions of his fellow officers. Nevertheless, the City has allowed policies and practices that allow the aforementioned to persist.

30. For example, the well documented failures of the Civilian Complaint Review

Board (“the CCRB”), a City agency, to substantiate obviously meritorious citizen complaints have gone uncorrected. The CCRB regularly finds complainants lack credibility based on the fact that such complainants have also brought lawsuits to remedy the wrongs they have experienced, a practice that often results in not substantiating the most serious charges brought to them. In addition, the CCRB virtually never initiates their own findings of false statements against officers who have made false statements to the CCRB in their own defense, nor do they initiate findings that officers have failed to report their fellow officers’ misconduct; thus, officers have no real incentive to come forward, or to testify truthfully at the CCRB. The CCRB has no enforcement mechanisms once making a finding against an officer; it can only make recommendations to the NYPD, once finding misconduct by an officer.

31. The NYPD, once receiving a substantiated complaint by the CCRB, fails to adequately discipline officers for misconduct. The NYPD Department Advocate, which is endowed with the responsibility of following up on substantiated CCRB charges, is understaffed and under-utilized. Furthermore, in the extraordinarily rare event that the CCRB substantiates a complaint and the Department Advocate proves the case in an internal trial against an officer, the police commissioner still maintains the power to reduce the discipline against such an officer, which Commissioner Kelly has done on many occasions.

32. Further, the City has no procedure to notify individual officers or his supervisors of unfavorable judicial review of his conduct. Without this notification, improper search and seizure practices and incredible testimony go uncorrected. Additionally, according to a report of the New York City Bar Association issued in 2000,

the City has isolated his law department from the discipline of police officers, so that civil suits against police officers for actions taken in his capacity as police officers have no impact on the officers' careers, regardless of the outcome of the civil actions. Alan Hevesi, as New York City Comptroller, in 1999 reported that there was a "a total disconnect" between the settlements of even substantial civil claims and police department action against officers.

33. The City is aware that all of the aforementioned has resulted in violations of citizens' constitutional rights. Despite such notice, the City has failed to take corrective action. This failure and these policies caused the officers in the present case to violate plaintiff's civil rights, without fear of reprisal.

34. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of the deliberate indifference of the City to the constitutional rights of the City's inhabitants.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

- A. In favor of plaintiff in an amount to be determined by a jury for each of plaintiff's causes of action;
- B. Awarding plaintiff punitive damages in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- C. Awarding plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements of this action; and
- D. Granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED:

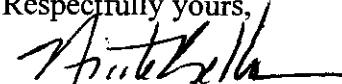
Brooklyn, New York  
February 6, 2014

TO:

City of New York  
100 Church Street  
New York, NY 10007

Officer Deirdre Defreitas  
Officer Victor Whilchev  
Officer Kelly Jabouin  
Officer Kenneth Avila  
77<sup>th</sup> Precinct  
127 Utica Avenue  
Brooklyn, NY, 11213-2338

Respectfully yours,



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